

What a World! "Letters to the Editors."

Signed: C. F. Iksa.

"Look", August 13, 1940.

To the Editor: Is there any parental authority over American youth today? Your young girls seem to go where they like and do what they like.

Although I am 18 I am still under my parents' control. If I disobey them—well, it's just too bad. Over Pa's knee I must go, with no protection from his cane save a pair of thin silk pants.

I don't suppose your girls ever felt a slipper, let alone a cane!

—Patricia Summers,
Highgate, London, England.
Theme song of McGill male—
"Come to papa, come to papa—do"

"Life"—August 19, 1940.

So Betty Kuzneck thinks the musicians who make passes at her "are so much like sailors," does she? Well we're sailors and we resent her comparison. Just because a fellow happens to have a job defending his country he doesn't necessarily go around making passes. We have our fun. We like the good old U.S. And we like the girls here (better than those hippy hula-ers in Hawaii or the slant-eyed sing-songers in China). But we also have finesse. We endeavor ourselves to the girls subtly. No more do we move in like woodmen chopping down a tree.

P. M. BOSSERT
J. M. QUIGLEY

San Diego, Calif.

Subtle—Like an artist!

"Picture Post"—August 8, 1942.

Last March you published a letter from a public schoolboy complaining that the masters had better food than the boys. Well, I think the situation here is much worse. In a month, we have had three small spoonfuls of jam each. Since the beginning of war, we haven't seen a scrap of cheese, and we have proof that the masters have had our rations. When the egg ration was two per month, a master had an egg for breakfast every morning for a fortnight. In war, rations are supposed to be the same. But here the masters live a life of luxury on our rations.

F. F. B. (name supplied), Public School (address given).
Let's hope the McGill professors do not get any ideas.

Montreal Star

Sir—I quote a paragraph from Whitaker's Almanac, 1919: "The population of Germany is to that of England as 5 to 3. As to crime, the proportion of bigamy is 1 to 2 nearly; in incest (about 13 to 1; in procuring it is 284 to 1; in procuring abortions it is 29 to 1; in unnatural offences it is 7 to 1; in rape and other sexual crimes it is about 9 to 1; in murder, manslaughter, and other death-causing crimes it is 5 to 1; in arson it is about 4 to 1. With regard to divorces it is 22 to 1. As to illegitimate births it is 5 to 1, and the number of suicides is four times as great as in England." What would be the figures now?

James Wilson.

What would the pictures be in the Japan?

Vancouver Sun, October 15, 1943

Editor, The Sun: Sir—I noticed in the press where fuel dealers were prosecuted, and heavily fined, for either charging too much, or giving short weight.

Why do not the proper authorities get after some of the beer parlors—especially a very large one in

Around the Globe

Moscow: U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull, British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden, and Russian Foreign Commissar Molotov announced last night that Britain, Russia, China and the United States had agreed to united post-war collaboration to maintain future world security.

Russia: The Red Army has captured Perekop, cutting the last German road of retreat from the Crimea and confronting tens of thousands of trapped Huns with doom.

Italy: The Allied 5th and 8th Armies, despite mud and rain, have captured 21 more Italian towns and villages, including Teano, important road junction 10 miles northeast of the enemy's towering Mount Massico stronghold.

Washington: President Roosevelt as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, seized U.S. coal mines, calling on U.S. coal miners to be at their posts Wednesday.

Canada: Coal production in Alberta and British Columbia is paralyzed by the walkout of 8,500 U.M.W. members.

Ottawa: The Victory Loan has passed the three-quarter mark with an estimated total of \$915,000,000.

Tony Frisch Discusses The Viennese

Traces History And Romance Of Austria

Yesterday, during the lunch hour, the Cosmopolitan Club heard a short talk on Vienna, given by Tony Frisch, a McGill student of Austro-Hungarian parentage, born in Naples and brought up in Vienna. During his talk he traced the history, culture and romance of the city of waltzes, and after suggesting the future of Austria and its capital city, he ended on a few of the jokes that were current there when he left.

He began, by saying "Of course, you have all heard of the Blue Danube... well its grey really, but where it runs into the Black sea its blue, so it does not really matter." This he traced rapidly through the history of the city, from its foundation by the Romans in the third century, past the building of the first church in the early eight hundreds, to the erection of the cathedral in about fourteen hundred.

Describes Austria

Around this cathedral centers the culture of Vienna, a culture no better and no worse than that of any other city. Here are buried the Hapsburgs, the ill-fated Marie Antoinette, the Emperor Maximilian of Mexico and the wife of Napoleon Bonaparte. Here too, are most of the greatest musicians of

Continued on Page Four

Newman Club Shows Success

Large Membership Is Registered In Current Drive

This year the Newman Club has organized a wide-spread campaign to bring itself to the notice of the students, in the hope that if the prospects have a greater knowledge of the club and its activities, more of them will be interested in joining. The current membership campaign is now nearing its close, and so far has met with great success.

In order to obtain immediate and extensive contact with the student body, the executive has organized a key-man system under the supervision of Frank Roche. Under this system there is a representative in each class of each faculty who is responsible for obtaining and maintaining contact with prospective members. These key men are constantly available to anyone requiring information, and through them tickets will be distributed for the various social events.

In addition the club hopes that these men will spread a clearer understanding of its activities. The executive points to this new and vigorous program, together with the policy of having a prominent speaker at semi-monthly meetings, as the cause for increasing membership.

Study Group of IRC Meets Tomorrow Night at 8.30

A study group of the International Relations Club will discuss world-organization after the war at a meeting to be held tomorrow night at 8.30 P.M.

Professor Humphrey of the Law School will lead the talk which will resemble a seminar group discussion. The meeting will be held at the home of the club's President, Boris Garmaise, 715 Stuart Ave.

The club is sponsored by the Carnegie Foundation in the interests of world peace, and the executive plans to invite Bert Claxton as guest speaker at the first meeting of the year which will be announced shortly.

Future Market Is Predicted

Floyd Chalmers Speaks on Canadian Trade

Floyd S. Chalmers, executive vice-president of the MacLean Publishing Company that Canadians should begin now to prepare for post-war selling in foreign markets. Mr. Chalmers made this speech Sunday night in Moysie Hall, as the fourth in a series under the general heading of "Canada in the Markets of Tomorrow," arranged by the McGill University extension department and the Advertising and Sales Executives Club of Montreal.

Canadians should begin now to prepare for post-war selling in foreign markets, Floyd S. Chalmers, executive vice-president of the MacLean Publishing Company, stated last night in an address delivered in Moysie Hall. Mr. Chalmers' speech was the fourth in a series of lectures in marketing under the general title "Canada in the Markets of Tomorrow," arranged by the McGill University extension department and the Advertising and Sales Executive Club of Montreal.

Speaking on "Possibilities in the Canadian Market," Mr. Chalmers pointed out that "our Trade Commissioner service needs to be reconstituted and expanded without delay." Many manufacturers already had underway studies of possible foreign markets for their goods and were training their men to open up those markets, the speaker said.

Declaring that "we can keep our rendezvous with destiny in an expansionist world," Mr. Chalmers emphasized the fact that "we ought to pray for a world in which the industrial and raw material resources of all the nations will be used to rebuild the war-shattered regions, to feed the people adequately, to house and clothe them decently, to raise standards of living."

Continued on Page Four

Nomination Date Extended at RVC

Elections Take Place Tomorrow In Arts Building

As there have been no nominations as yet for the office of vice-president of third year R.V.C., the officials in charge of the elections have announced that if no nominations are received up to 1:30 p.m. today, the office will not be filled at all.

The elections for the various posts in second, third and fourth years R.V.C. will be held tomorrow between 9:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m. in the Common Room of the Arts Building. The deadline for submitting the names of the nominees has been extended to 1:30 p.m. today.

Nancy Taylor, Elaine Miner and Joan Allison will contest the presidency of fourth year, while all other posts have been filled by acclamation. The vice-president of fourth year is Betty Weatherill and the secretary-treasurer, Eleanor Dornbush.

The Executive of third year is as follows: president, June Perry, secretary-treasurer, Joyce Ault.

The sophomore president is Lee Esfakis, vice-president is Allie Wilson, and secretary-treasurer is Eileen Harrington.

Principal To Give Address At Inauguration Tonight

Dr. Cyril James Will Discuss Post-War Economic Conditions

The probable economic conditions in this country after the war will be the subject of the lecture to be given by Dr. F. Cyril James next Tuesday evening. His talk inaugurates the McGill University extension course in Housing and Community Planning which has been arranged by the School of architecture. It will consist of nineteen lectures held every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in the Engineering Building, beginning today.

The general economic background for the course will be given in the opening lecture, and an indication of the needs and opportunities for planning which may arise after the war. Dr. James, the Principal of McGill University, is a front-line economist who, as chairman of the James Committee on Post-War Reconstruction, has devoted a great deal of time to the problems of peace. He will be followed by a series of speakers fully qualified to bring out the various aspects of community planning, among them are professors of architecture, economics, and sociology, and representatives of business, industry, and government as well as of the legal and medical professions.

The course has been arranged in the hope that a series of lectures and discussions under such leadership will contribute to the development of new homes, new communities and new towns, and thus contribute to the development of the country.

Other speakers include Dr. Leonard March, secretary of the James Committee on Reconstruction; Paul G. Hoffman, chairman of the Committee for Economic Development and president of the Studebaker Corporation; Dr. Everett C. Hughes, professor of sociology, University of Chicago and author of "French Canada in Transition" which has been published recently; and Jose Luis Sert, secretary of Les Congress Internationaux d'Architecture Moderne.

Professor Finer Speaks On Control of Bureaucracy

Addresses Forum



DR. HERMAN FINER

Speed-up Policy Will Not Affect Dentistry Course

Students Cannot Assimilate Studies, Says Dr. Dowling

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 2.—(C.U.P.)—

"Acceleration of the Dentistry course is not considered for at least a year." This is the policy of the Faculty of Dentistry as expressed by Dr. T. Dowling, Assistant Dean. He believes the further acceleration is hardly possible. The faculty has made every effort to comply with the increased need of graduate dentists but in the opinion of Dr. Dowling the present accelerated course is not particularly satisfactory either to students or faculty. He expressed a fear of mental indigestion resulting from the fact that the students lacked sufficient time to assimilate what they had "bitten off."

It is possible that far from accelerating the course, it may be extended over a still greater period of time. Dr. Dowling remarked, "The faculty has in contemplation a change in schedule with a view to reverting to the pre-war system."

He added, however, that war conditions would continue to dictate the policy in this matter. He expressed sympathy with students who had difficulty in paying their fees due to the restricted vacations. Although fourth and fifth year students are on Active Service, even they have difficulty in meeting all their financial obligations.

Duty Lies In People And Parliament

Last night Professor Herman Finer, eminent Political Scientist, addressed the People's Forum. The topic of his speech was, "Bureaucracy: Master or Servant of the Twentieth Century?" Professor Finer was introduced by Mr. Wansbrough, who told the audience of the appointment of the Professor as Special consultant in Post-War Reconstruction to the Montreal office of the International League of Nations Committee.

Dr. Finer stated that in the next few years when the post-war plans of the various countries are put into effect, a tremendous increase in bureaucracy will take place. Then too the various cooperative plans between countries and the increase in nationalization of industry will add to this bureaucracy. For example where one man in ten is a civil servant at present, after the war the percentage will be higher.

Bureaucracy is liable to show detrimental characteristics in government. The bureaucrats may be excessive in their actions. By this Professor Finer meant the civil servant might abuse the power he is entrusted with or, he might be over-zealous and attempt things above his power. On the other hand the employees might be neglectful, also harming the functions of the government. All the actions of the servant are prescribed for by law, eliminating all initiative. The servants who might be zealous are stopped by fear of responsibility for any misdemeanor. The essence of competition is removed as each branch of the service is interdependent with all others. Then there is no time clock by which servants must work, thus causing a laissez-faire attitude. As each group is composed of experts, there is a good deal of jealousy lest one department overlaps into the work of another. After a bureaucrat has spent a good deal of time in his position he develops a stoical realism. Dr. Finer meant that the servant develops certain ideas. Chief of these is the belief that quick-made reforms cause suffering and arouse opposition.

The way to make bureaucracy the servant of the state is threefold the Doctor stated. The first method is by the bureaucrats themselves. There should be selection among the applicants not only for intelligence but such characteristics as temperment should play a large share. The job

Continued on Page Four

Engineers to Report For Pictures Tomorrow

The McGill Annual board has announced that the photographing of fourth year engineers, scheduled to begin today, will have to be postponed until tomorrow, since lectures and a military training period will all but fill up their afternoon. Therefore, the list that appears on page four of today's Daily will remain the same as in yesterday's issue, but with the difference that sittings will begin tomorrow instead of today.

Full instructions as to the days when the students are to report and as to the hours that are available are complete in the list at the back, and for the third year in a row, Jacoby Studios on Crescent street below Sherbrooke has been awarded the contract for the photographing of all graduates. The Annual Board also launches a last appeal to Medical students graduating in November who have failed thus far to have their photographs taken, to make an appointment as soon as possible with Jacoby Studios by calling PL. 1075.

SCM To Hear Dr. Dekker

Will Speak on 'Out of Chaos Into What?'

Dr. Dekker the secretary of the International Missionary Council, will speak at the S.C.M. house, 3574 University St., today at 1:30 p.m. His talk, which is entitled "Out of Chaos into what?" will deal with the place of the church, and especially of missions, in world reconstruction.

Dr. Dekker, who for many years was a missionary in China, has only recently been made secretary of the council, which coordinates the missionary work of the different Christian denominations. He is in the city at the invitation of the Interdenominational Missionary Fellowship, and the Executive of the S.C.M. is very glad to be able to present him to McGill.

Lunch will be provided for a limited number at 1 p.m., and those wishing to come to lunch are asked to ring PL. 1156 before 12 noon. The meeting at 1:30 will be open to everyone.

Campus Canteen Planned At Varsity

Toronto Sororities To Entertain Airmen; Army Course Men

Toronto, Ont., November 2.—(C.U.P.)—Plans for a campus canteen in the Women's Union, open to all Airmen and Army Course men stationed on the University grounds, are being made by the Panhellenic Association of this University, it was learned yesterday.

The association, representing the ten campus women's fraternities, intends holding a series of "canteen evenings" in an endeavour to entertain the service men, Miriam Allison, executive member of the group, explained.

The first evening of the program will take place Friday, November 12, in the Women's Union from 8 to 11 o'clock, when more than 80 male guests will be invited to enjoy dancing and refreshments.

"It will be a trial, though," said Miss Allison. "If the evening proves successful, then more such projects will be conducted."

Posters advertising the entertainment are expected to be placed in campus service stations. Commanding officers already have approved the plan, it was pointed out.

Acting hostesses will be women from sororities and members of University College. A committee from the Panhellenic Association, organizing the event, includes Miriam Allison, Joan Corbett, Monie Daly, Joan Ebbels, Norma Fraser, and Winnifred Medland.

Amalgamated Charities Holds Annual Campaign November 8th to 19th

Each Student Will Be Asked To Contribute One Dollar To Help Support the Needy

Dr. James Will Address Manufacturers Friday

Dr. F. Cyril James, principal and vice-chancellor of McGill University, will be the guest speaker on Friday at a dinner to be held in Granby by the Granby branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, to which have been invited members of the Eastern Townships Associated Boards of Trade and the Eastern Townships Settlement Society. Dr. James will speak on "Postwar Reconstruction."

Presiding at the dinner will be W. F. Wilkins, chairman of the Granby branch of Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Mayor Horace Bolvin will welcome guests.

'Junior Miss' Is Selected

Players' Club Makes Choice Of Year's Play

"Junior Miss," written by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields from the book by Sally Benson, will be the play presented by the Players' Club this year. This play was chosen in preference to "Jason" by Samson Raphaelson, which was also submitted to the play-reading committee. Joseph Fields is the playwright of the current Broadway hit "The Doughgirls."

John Mellor will again direct the production of the club, and has announced that casting will be held in the immediate future. Further notice will be given in the Daily. Mr. Mellor is at present directing the play "Men in Shadow" being presented by the M.R.T., and including in the cast, as Enshaw, is Charles Wassermann, a member of the Players' Club, with John Averill, another member of the club, managing the sound effects.

At the meetings of the executive this year, Ted Baker was elected to the position of chairman of the Workshop, with Alice Bennett as secretary.

Letter Forum

To the Editor of the McGill Daily: Dear Sir:

I should like to take this opportunity to thank all those who so kindly voted for me in the recent M.W.S.A.A. elections and to wish Barbara Campbell the former president the best of luck in her medical studies.

May I also express my thanks to the Daily for the excellent publicity which they gave the co-ed tennis tournament.

Sincerely yours,
Constance Cordell.

The Editor, McGill Daily,

Dear Sir,

Why are you using your columns to lead innocent souls along the path to destruction and to make

The McGill Amalgamated Charities Campaign will open its annual drive on Monday, November 8. As has been the custom, every student will be expected to contribute one dollar to help provide for the needy of the city. Throughout the period from November 8 until November 19 every student will be canvassed by volunteers from the student body.

The amalgamated charities campaign will unite the appeals from the Catholic, Federated, and Jewish charities, and it has been decided that the funds collected will be distributed to these societies in the proportion of their representation on the campus.

Under Frank Roche This year the charities drive will be under the supervision of Frank Roche, he will be responsible to see that all students are reached. Following the same system as was carried out last year, a chairman will be appointed in each faculty, and he in turn will assign approximately twelve students to each volunteer worker. Those in charge of the drive hope that in this way the canvassing will be completed in a comparatively short time.

Each faculty will be expected to share a certain percentage of the total and the executive will assign a quota as soon as possible.

The names of the faculty representatives will be announced in the Daily later on, and the progress of the drive will be reported from time to time.

Last year a total of \$700 was collected. This was 35% of the total of \$2,000 that was expected. Of this total, the faculty of Arts and Science collected 15% of their quota, the faculty of Engineering 22%, School of Commerce 98%, Medicine 39%, Architecture 95%, R.V.C. 39%, and the Faculty of Law went over the top with 114% of their objective.

Those in charge of the campaign have expressed the hope that the quota established for the university will be met within the dates set.

Notice Please Read This The Classical Club at McGill intends holding its first meeting of the season in the Union Grill Room on Wednesday evening, November 10th. Features of the evening will be a talk by Tony Gale on Classical education in the West Indies, and a sing-song consisting of popular songs in LATIN. Adeste Fideles!

McGill a hotbed of drunkenness and other forms of vice?

I am referring of course to a nauseating insertion, under the heading "Attention Drunkards!" that has appeared in the "Notices" column, undoubtedly with your full knowledge and consent.

Of course, I am familiar with the tradition that anyone possessed of your achievement in the line of plumbing would naturally fall into the forty beer class, but to willingly extend this franchise to the student body at large is hardly commendable.

Yours truly,
D. M. Eng. '44.

Around the Campus

Today: Chess Club meets tonight in the Union at 8.00 p.m. . . . Nominations for third year R.V.C. to be handed in today at 1.30 p.m. . . . Women's Science Club meets at 5.00 p.m. in the Common Room in R.V.C. . . . Dr. Dekker will address the S.C.M. at 1.30 p.m.

Tomorrow: International Relations Club meets at 8.30 p.m. at the home of Boris Garmaise. . . . Elections at R.V.C. Supper meeting originally scheduled for Wednesday has been cancelled until a further date which will be announced in the Daily.

Thursday: La Societe Francaise at 4.00 p.m. in R.V.C. Common Room.

Coming: Amalgamated Charities Drive November 8th. . . . The Junior Prom is on its way soon.

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1943

Student Leadership

We wonder whether student leaders of the present year are showing sufficient interest in matters with which their fellow students entrusted them at the polls, or in the elections of various campus groups.
Freshmen reception was handled in an excellent and orderly manner, and everyone seemed satisfied with the results of the first week at the university. The Frosh were royally received, and their education in the affairs of college life was not neglected. However, is the Reception Committee one of the very few active and successful executive committees on the campus?

Last week, there was a meeting of the War Council for the purpose of electing the members of the Executive War Council, the inner council of the organization. About half, probably slightly less, of the members of this body were present, and yet there are only about three or four meetings every year. This means either that the various clubs and societies on the campus were not interested enough in the work of the War Council to bother to elect a representative, or that the elected representatives were too disinterested to attend.
Last night the Students' Executive Council held a meeting, and all the members were given notice of the time and place. In spite of this, there was not a quorum at the meeting and all business had to be put off until another meeting could be called. What is the matter with the student representatives on the Council?
When a person agrees to run for office, or to assume the responsibilities of an executive position on the campus, he should realize that this agreement entails a little effort on his part.

Political Comment

Last year The Daily instituted a feature column known as "Political Comment" for the purpose of carrying on political controversies on topics that might be of interest to the students. The plan was adopted because the Letter Forum column was not considered adequate to meet the demands of competent discussion of political matters.
The Managing Board of The Daily reserves the right to reject any composition which they feel is not of interest to the students, or which they do not consider applicable to the function of The Daily as a college newspaper.
The only restrictions placed on compositions submitted for the column are the following:
(1) Essays must not be contrary to the Defence of Canada Regulations.
(2) They must not be libelous.
(3) They must be written (preferably typed) in good and readable English.
It is hoped that a lively interest in this column will be shown by the students. There have been several articles published so far this year, and if such attention continues, the column will be a definite success.
We would suggest that in the interest of constructive writing, some thought be given to the post-war problem in all its applications. This type of political article would serve a definite purpose in bringing to the attention of the student body the

The Daily Interviews:

Thomas Mann

by Peter Heller

When I first saw Thomas Mann, whom I had always admired as the greatest living novelist—as the literary giant of our days—I was, frankly, a bit disappointed. He did not look like a "genius" to me. On first sight, he might have been anything from a polite bank clerk to a correct German schoolmaster, but not a "musician of words and ideas." He was too much like an ordinary human being—he even seemed somewhat stiff and embarrassed.

I was just telling myself that real greatness apparently was under no obligation to conform to movie-ideals, when a newspaper woman, the only other person present, began to shoot her questions at him.
Speaking in English, he described his early career as a writer, the limited success he achieved with his first collection of short stories—a slim volume published when he was only 22 years old—and then his rapid rise to European fame, at the age of 25, after the enormous and unexpected success of the "Buddenbrooks." He was reluctant to pronounce the word "fame." He lingered on the "f" for a while, apparently considering whether "fame" did not sound too loud and too showy, but he finally made up his mind and said it, half-pleased and half-appealing. Even with a slightly puzzled expression. Puzzled, because Thomas Mann (just like his hero, Toni Kroger) has always thought it rather surprising, that so many world honours and dignities should have been bestowed upon him. To Thomas Mann, it appears that the artist as long as he remains loyal to art, cannot altogether identify himself with the conventional, respectable and practical world.

When the other interviewer asked somewhat gravely: "And what do you consider the main charms of women?" I began to feel comfortably amused. However, Mann in a perfectly sincere way and with the scrupulousness of a writer who is aware of the value of every word, considers each question, no matter how trivial—never satisfied with a merely witty reply, but returning a serious and deliberate answer to whatever he is asked.
"Kindness," he thought, "is the most important quality in a woman. Kindness of heart—and humour which one can detect in the eyes."
Meanwhile Mrs. Mann had come into the room—a keen-eyed and smiling woman, with whom I was soon chatting at my ease.
Mann went on to say, curiously, that the hands and the hair were of paramount importance. As for intelligence, "I consider intelligence to be more important in a man, or rather," he added thoughtfully, "I be-

lieve the intelligence of a woman is of a different kind."
Then we reverted to literary topics. "Who are the most important contemporary authors in England, France and Germany?" "One must admit," said Thomas Mann, "that old George Bernard Shaw is still the foremost among English writers. He has more volume than any other," he added, describing "volume" with a wide movement



of his arms. He mentioned Gide in France and Gerhart Hauptmann in Germany as the outstanding literary figures of their countries, "although Hauptmann is now very old, and was always rather weak in character."

When asked what sort of advice he had to give to young authors, Thomas Mann replied that he could encourage only those who had a deep, emotional passion for writing—those, who felt that they could not do anything else—for whom writing was inevitable—"because it is a dangerous vocation." He admitted that there were many magazines which offered opportunities; but "the best writers are not those who are most successful in magazines."
Discussing improvements in education, Mrs. Mann, the daughter of a German university professor, stressed the point that any school-reform has to begin by raising the salaries of teachers, in order to make the profession more attractive to talented young people. Mr. Mann emphasized the importance of foreign languages. "Also in the English-speaking world," he added with a smile, "there is room for improvement in this respect."

Continued on Page Four

Views and Reviews

By I.M.

Culture and Economic Background: Later Period.

To indicate some of the points of contact between economy, society, and culture in more recent times, I believe that it would be well to select some of the major events in economic history and to note their effect upon cultural expression.
If we take GERMANY as our example, we note in the thirteenth century the rise of a powerful urban middle class, typified by the Hanseatic League. At the same time we see the general decay of the chivalric code in literature. The transition is most strikingly exemplified in the works of the poet Walther von der Vogelweide, works which were divided between courtly subjects and songs in folk-style ("Niedere Minne"). Thenceforward we have the rapid development of the influence of the new middle class on literature, soon resulting (as in England and France) in utilitarian didacticism on the one hand (Klingensow, "Everyman," Jean de Meung) and biting satire on the other (Freidank, Chaucer, and De Meung again).

This movement, simultaneous with the Crusades, soon leads us to the cleavage with the East and the Reformation. The shift in European economic interest towards the West and colonization, the consequent boom in communications, trade and industry, find their religious and artistic expression in the Reformation and the Renaissance. We notice that the Reformation originated in Germany, an industrial area, where the new social relations called for a new code of ethical values. The virtues of Puritanism were those required for competitive life—and "licentious" preoccupation with art was looked down upon. We notice a similar movement in England with

Calvinism and Bunyan. France, however, had no Reformation, for she was still completely agricultural, and the middle-class there had no political expression till the Revolution. Unfortunately however, the progress of the Renaissance in Germany was totally crippled by the Thirty Years' War, and from 1618 on we find Germany limping behind the rest of Europe in political, economic, and cultural development, with the single exception of music.

However, in the other forms of art, Germany remained stagnant until the mid-18th century, when the country was finally at least partially prepared for the long-delayed Renaissance. And then, precisely for the reason that the social structure had not yet evolved to the neo-classicism and court influence of French culture, we have the surprising anachronism of a vigorous lyric poetry in western Europe in the 18th century. (Höly, Gunther, Goethe.) However, the lack of social development becomes apparent with the break-down of the over-subscribed "Sturm und Drang" movement into a much milder Romanticism after only twenty years. "Sturm und Drang" was not a basic expression of German life; it consisted largely of the superimposed influence of these foreign movements which led to the French and American Revolution. There was no German national state until Napoleon's time, and the social organization of the country, still weak from the Thirty Years' War, was many decades behind that of England and France. Thus "Sturm und Drang" could not take root, for it was not in the first place the natural expression of a middle class in revolt, as was Romanticism in England and in France.

Continued on Page Four

Political Comment

Balfour Day

Today Jews celebrate Balfour Day.

On November 2nd, 1917, Lord Balfour, Britain's foreign secretary, writing on behalf of the Government, sent a letter to Baron Rothschild which read in part:—

"His Majesty's Government view with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of that object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine or the rights and political status of Jews in any other country."

This historic declaration was endorsed by the principal Allied Powers and embodied in the Treaty of Sevres. Great Britain was entrusted with the mandate for Palestine and the administration of the country while the homeland was being developed.

Winston Churchill, then colonial secretary, declared:

"In order that the Jewish community in Palestine should have the best prospect of free development it is essential that it should be known that it is in Palestine as of right and not on sufferance. That is the reason why it is necessary that the existence of a Jewish national home in Palestine be internationally guaranteed."

In 1922, following Mr. Churchill's recommendation, fifty-two nations of the League, and the United States, ratified the Balfour Declaration. The age-old dream of the Jews to live again as a free people on its historic soil, speak its own language, promote its own culture, seemed at last to be approaching realization. The rebirth of a nation was in the offing.

Encouraged by League support, Jews from all over the world have flocked to Palestine in the last two decades and have literally transformed the country. Where once was barren desert or marshy swampland there stands today fertile acres of productive farmland—truly a land "flowing with milk and honey."

Modern scientific methods of irrigation, agriculture and reforestation have changed the topography. The harnessing of water power from the Jordan has made possible large industries, factories, modern cities, and permitted full development of the country's natural resources. The living standard of the people has been raised and maintained above that of any neighboring Arab country. Wandering Bedouins have flocked to Palestine to share in its new-born bounty. New occupations, modern methods of education, up-to-date medical facilities, and scientific research have benefited Arab and Jew alike, and close cooperation between the two peoples has become possible. But all this was,

literally, purchased at tremendous cost.

To be reclaimed, barren land has to be bought dunam by dunam (¼ acre) from the Arab landowners, the effendi,—much of it in the name of the Jewish people through the Jewish National Fund—and at whatever price the effendi desired. Other Jewish funds purchased the equipment for working the land, built the settlements, and created and expanded the industries.

Many times jealous Arab land-

Continued on Page Four

The Women

by J. J. A.

The American Scene:

The American colleges and universities have done a rapid volte face since the beginning of the war, supplementing many "peace-time" courses for subjects relating to war needs. Many of them are designed especially to qualify women students for industries and the Services, and according to reports, women are taking full advantage of them, and have invaded most of the fields hitherto reserved to the men.

The Services:

At Penn State College, preparation is provided for women wishing to join the Services. Potential Waves, Spars, Waafs or Waacs can choose from eight courses designed to equip them with military technique and practices. The courses range from such prosaic subjects as first aid and calisthenics, but on the list are also included aerial photography and military administration. Seniors may apply for commissions in the Services, but in order to be accepted must have outstanding scholastic achievement, leadership in extra-curricular activities and personal qualifications for officer status.

Accent on Science:

Washington State College offers new combinations of courses which will enable a woman to be well trained to take a specialized war job and still not sacrifice her peacetime selection of a life-time vocation. Hundreds are enrolled in nursing, engineering, dietetics and pharmacy. Included among the outstanding aims is to get a large number of women who have a foundation in maths and physics to take part of their training as engineering technicians in order that they may meet the urgent need particularly of air-craft manufactures.

At the University of Michigan a concentrated course may be taken in petroleum geology designed to fit women for field work in the discovery programs of American oil companies. A post-grad course entitled "Engineering Fundamentals" which is offered at over 15 universities, is designed to prepare women

Continued on Page Four

necessity for a planned economy for Canada after the war, and also create a more general interest in the problems of international relations in the post-war period.
We would be glad to publish matters discussed by such groups as the International Relations Club, and the Political Economy Club. If the subjects discussed by these organizations were brought before the student body through the medium of The Daily, every student would have a better appreciation of topical matters, and would derive considerable benefit from discussions in which he was unable to participate.

FOR CHANGING SEASONS



One of this season's Canadian fashions, of supple rayon crepe woven by Canadian mills. The accented pleated ruffle, sprinkled with sequins, emphasizes the trend toward lower, rounder, necklines. The fabric is pre-tested rayon crepe that is tagged for high serviceability standards and long-lasting beauty.

Fashion

In a College at War

by Filia Campi

At the Ball Game.

Now that the old Red and White is back fighting for football leadership once more, the McGill coed's fashion problem consists of combining bright smartness with plenty of mercury-raising heat. Last Saturday, along with seeing the Redmen give the Army an undiluted licking, saw the appearance of heavy blanket coats, or warm wool socks, of ear-warming kerchiefs and wrap-around automobile rugs.

One new way of wearing kerchiefs is "a la snood" . . . two ends tied over the forehead and two other ends tied around bottom of curls at back . . . leaving an air-conditioned spot in between. Very new and elegant!
Noticeable in the coat news is the popularity of bright Chesterfields. Reds, bright blues and greens as well as eye-catching camel hairs lend a jolly picturesque tone to the McGill stands.

Another warm idea is to wear a big plaid scarf around your head and shoulders . . . a genuine wind-breaker.

Continued on Page Four

IMPORTANT NOTICE

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- For Better Fountain Service

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CRESCENT DRUG STORE

3586 Park Avenue Corner Park and Prince Arthur



70 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT NORTH AMERICA



Madam, provide easy walking for your feet SLATER



McGill Annual, 1943

Will the following Students please call for their copies of Old McGill 1943. A friend or relative may collect these books if a written order signed by the owner is presented.

Royal Victoria College

Norma A. M. Coughlin	(1 — B.Sc.)	Ursula Milner-White	(1 — B.A.)
Joan Nelson	(1 — B.Sc.)	Barbara Steele	(1 — B.A.)
Esther Goldfield	(2 — B.Sc.)	Pearlmarie Castelli	(2 — B.A.)
Dorothy Patch	(3 — B.Sc.)	Diana A. Charleson	(2 — B.A.)
Sally Breithaupt	(1 — B.A.)	Marlee Dohan	(2 — B.A.)
Annette Campbell	(1 — B.A.)	Kathleen Farrell	(2 — B.A.)
Kathleen Begert	(3 — B.A.)	Joan Philpott	(2 — B.A.)
Mary McCrimmon	(3 — B.A.)	Gwyneth Winter	(3 — B.A.)
		Ruth Hubbell	(1 — M.S.P.E.)

Men

Philip Georges	(1 — B.A.)	Thomas Bishop	(3 — B.A.)
John McGuinness	(1 — B.A.)	George Milne	(1 — B.Sc.)
Herbert Pope	(1 — B.A.)	Simon Ramesar	(1 — B.Sc.)
Edward Ballon	(2 — B.A.)	Leon Scott	(1 — B.Sc.)
Alan Mann	(2 — B.A.)	William Shepherd	(1 — B.Sc.)
Montague Tywhitt-Drake	(2 — B.A.)	John Cach	(4 — B.Sc.)

Summer School (Men)

D. Diplock	(4 — B.A.)	Mary Barnes	(B.A.)
Herb. Steinhause	(4 — B.A.)	Angela Burke	(B.A.)
Raymond Goodrich	(4 — B.Sc.)	Roma Dodds	(B.A.)
John Hall	(4 — B.Sc.)	Beatrice Fraser	(B.A.)
		Karlene Norton	(B.A.)

Library School

Margaret Harlow

Architecture

Jean Charles Michaud (3 —)

Engineering

John Goode	(1 —)	Otty E. McCutcheon	(1 —)
Robert Kovacs	(1 —)	William Brode	(4 —)
William Beaton	(2 —)	D. St. Clair Glasgow	(4 —)
Charles Beny	(2 —)	Oscar Hersovitch	(4 —)
Maxwell Baker	(4 —)	Frank Leckie	(4 —)
William Hobson	(4 —)	Elizabeth Leon	(4 —)
Lowell Kennedy	(4 —)	Alan Thompson	(4 —)
John Ogilvie	(4 —)		

Commerce

Ross Harding (1 —)
George McCammon (1 —)

Medicine

Hockey Practises Show Improvement; Stars Developing

Players Practise Seriously; Much Enthusiasm Shown; New Rules Well Received

By JON BALLON.

At the hockey practice held at the Forum yesterday the few players who turned out gave a very fine performance, and if the steady improvement shown at each practice continues, the McGill team, young and light though it is, will develop into a strong offensive team, with every possibility of coping the National Defence Hockey League championship.

Coach Lorne White, though relatively silent, showed signs of satisfaction yesterday at the greatly improved showing of the team. The skating was faster, the passing more accurate, while the better condition of all was most noticeable. Still, the fellows have a lot of hard work ahead and a lot of polishing to do, but their enthusiasm and their fight, combined with the excellent coaching of widely experienced White, will undoubtedly show first-class results in the first game, November 15.

Most of the players have expressed their approval of the new hockey rules. They especially like the one which allows the attacking team to pass the puck from behind its own blue-line up as far as the centre ice, for it will make the game much more open and will give the wings far better chance to cut behind the opposing defence in breakaways, thereby adding to the thrill of the game. Correspondingly it will give the defencemen many more headaches, the game being that much more open and the area of responsibility being that much larger. Besides speeding up the game, this rule, the fans will be happy to hear, cuts out a great deal of whistle-blowing on the part of the referees.

Coach White, realizing the increased importance of condition and speed, is trying therefore to develop many good players rather than a few stars, so that he can quickly change one fresh strong line-up for the tired one. Thus no game will be lost through lack of good reserves.

Though the team will be relying on some of their last year's stars, some of the new players trying out, fresh from the high school ranks, are showing decided promise, and will undoubtedly be of great service to the team. These boys, young and light though they are—many being only sixteen and seventeen—are showing very good form, and much enthusiasm. Amongst them is Gordon Franks, a small player of 140 pounds, who is playing good hockey and passing well.

Thus McGill, in its first game on November fifteenth, judging by the steady improvement shown in each practice, will have a strong team, well able to continue and further the fine record established by the last year's Red and White team.

McGill Annual Golf Play Won by Bernard Barbeau

This year's winner of the McGill annual intra-mural golf tournament was Bernard T. Barbeau, first year Science student, who posted an 18 hole score of eighty-one over the Clarendon Golf Course on Sunday morning, to lead a small field who turned out for the event. Runner-up with eighty-three was Bill Ward, who pressed the winner all the way. At the turn Bill looked like a good choice, paring the 7th, 8th, and 9th he came in with a forty to lead the field. However, Barbeau picked up a birdie on the long tenth and really got hot on the back nine from there in, with a couple of bad holes spoiling Ward's chances. Barbeau will receive an appropriate shield for his efforts. Due to unfortunate weather conditions the tournament had to be postponed twice this year, and it is hoped that next year it can be run off at an earlier date which would increase the number participating.

Football Standings

Q.R.F.U.	W.	L.	F.	A.	P.
Montreal Navy	6	3	60	40	16
Lachine R.C.A.F.	6	2	140	53	12
Verdun Grads	5	3	75	57	10
McGill University	1	1	19	10	6
Huntingdon Army	0	9	24	151	0

Lost, Strayed or Stolen
A dissecting set in a brown leather case is lost. If anyone knows the whereabouts of this set, please communicate with John Gillmour, FI. 2698.

Lost
A black Eversharp pencil, trimmed in gold. Will the finder please leave it with Bill Gentleman.

Fencers Await Season's Start

Tully's Record Assures Team Fine Guidance

The followers of the rapier and epee, sabre, and foil, were pleased to hear that Georges Tully was re-appointed recently as McGill's fencing coach. Tully is no newcomer to fencing enthusiasts about the campus. He is at present starting his third year as coach of the sport. Plans are being laid for what it hoped to be one of the most successful seasons that Red and White swordsmen have yet enjoyed.

Tully started his fencing career in 1928 at the North Branch Y.M.C.A. under the tutelage of Fritz Prevost, well-known fencer of the late twenties. Backing up the practical knowledge he gained at these classes with a great deal of reading on the subject, Georges entered every competition that he possibly could and quickly showed that he was a comer whose name would soon be feared in Montreal fencing tournament. In 1929, after but one year of instruction, he won the foil, epee, and sabre championships of his local branch of the "Y", and successfully defended these titles until 1935. He soon widened his scope of action and began entering Provincial and Dominion tournaments. His first mark of distinction was a third place gained in the Provincial Epee Championship held in 1933, next year he jumped up two notches to lead the field with a first place in the same event. In the same year he also placed third in the Dominion Epee contests. 1935 proved to be a successful season for garnering prizes since Tully finished third in the Provincial field in sabre and foil contests besides winning the aforementioned epee championship. Dominion competition found him second in the sabre and third in the epee, 1935 and '36 acclaimed him champion respectively in the Dominion epee and Provincial sabre fields. His fine swordsmanship gained Tully a place on the Canadian Olympic team that travelled to Berlin. Tully competed in 41 bouts against some of the best fencers on the continent and won over half of his bouts.

On his return from Germany, he continued winning championships in the various Provincial and Dominion fields. Tully gave up active competition after successfully defending three Dominion titles for three consecutive years, a feat unsurpassed in the annals of Canadian fencing. During his six years of active participation in the sport, he gained a total of 33 titles.

Tully's coaching career started in 1930 at his own North Branch "Y". In 1936 he moved down to coach the fencers at the Westmount branch of the Y.M.C.A., while 1939 marked his first year of mentoring at college, that season being devoted to coaching at Macdonald. One year later, Tully began his sojourn here at McGill.

Tully long ago proved that himself an all-round athlete by his participation in sports other than fencing. He played middle on the gridiron for six years until a fractured shoulder abruptly stopped his career. He also excelled at tennis, wrestling, baseball, basketball and lacrosse. His sportsmanship and determination in all these fields of athletic endeavour are an indication of the fact that he practices what he preaches since Tully has frequently said, "When the day comes for the one Great Scorer to mark against your name, it matters not if you won or lost but how you played the game."

Maccabean Circle
All those Macc. Circle members interested in maintaining their knowledge of the Hebrew Language are invited to turn out this afternoon at 5:15 in the Union Grill Room, for an organizational meeting.

was plenty of the old rah rah stuff, which provided a good atmosphere and spurred on the players.

R.V.C. SPORTS SCHEDULE

	TIME	PLACE
BADMINTON	Mon., 7-10 p.m.	R.V.C. Upper Gym.
SQUASH	Daily, 2-4 p.m.	Sir Arthur Currie Gym.
MODERN Sen. Tues., 3-5 p.m.		R.V.C. Upper Gym.
DANCE Jun. Wed., 4-5 p.m.		
SWIMMING	Thurs., 5-6 p.m.	Central Y.W.C.A. (Dorchester)
ARCHERY	Thurs., 4-6 p.m.	R.V.C. Lower Gym.
FENCING	Tues., 5-6:30 p.m.	R.V.C. Lower Gym.
	Thurs., 7-8:30 p.m.	R.V.C. Lower Gym.
	Sat., 2:30-4 p.m.	Sir Arthur Currie Gym.
BASKETBALL	Tues., 5-6 p.m.	Montreal High Gym.
	Fri., 5-6 p.m.	R.V.C. Upper Gym.



PIGSKIN PARADE

By Sy Garber

The high flying McGill Redmen engage in their third football struggle of the current season when they take on the powerful R.C.A.F. squad from Lachine. The Air Force boys are the proud possessors of a record that stands at six victories and only two defeats, and in addition they have the top scorer in the Q.R.F.U., Lorne Barclay. If the Redmen get over this hurdle, they need have little fear of the outcome of the following game with Verdun Grads.

An Intramural game will be played tomorrow as a tuneup for the important Q.R.F.U. fixture on Saturday. The contest will take place between the Tigers and Panthers. All the second stringers will be carefully watched by the coaching staff, as their standard of play in this intramural battle may well determine their chances of playing against the Airmen. In the first intramural game last week, the Lions beat the Tigers by a score of 3 to 1. Fraser Farlinger was the outstanding man on the field.

A thrilling battle took place last Saturday in the nightcap of the Q.R.F.U. doubleheader, when Verdun Grads defeated the highly touted Navy squad, 2 to 1, in one of the closest games of the year. The game started with both teams trying hard, but still employing safe football tactics, and relying mainly on line play and good booting on the part of both teams. The Tars had an edge in the early play; their line was charging viciously and their attacking formations

clicked smoothly and quickly. The Grads' defence was equal to the threat, however, and the Tars did not shake loose for anything like a really long gain, until Robb finally got loose for a 28 yard run which seemed to wake up the Grads' offensive for the first time. Edwards and Acheson spearheaded a 43 yard march, almost entirely by the ground gaining method.

When this march was finally halted by the stubborn Navy line, Grads manoeuvred for position and Edwards attempted a field goal which went wide, young Murray Hayes making a sensational runout attempt which just failed, and the Grads had the first point of the game. This was well on in the second quarter and nothing further happened until the resumption after half time. Navy then went marching again and some hard plunging by Hayes and Robb, coupled with some smart passing from Robb to Heron, pushed the Grads back into their own zone. From here a line smash and then a wide sweep with a lateral on the end of it failed, and Doug Harvey booted over to Dalgleish who was rouged for the Tars' first point, tying the score at 1-1. Grads took over on their own 20 and went on another march that saw Edwards, Acheson and Davies leading the parade right down to the Navy 35 yard line from where Phil Dalgleish got off one of his 50 yard boots to Doug Harvey who made a desperate try at getting it out but he was rouged, making the final score 2 to 1 for the Grads.

McGill Chess Club Meets Tonight at 8.00 in Union

The Chess Club will hold a meeting at 8:00 p.m. tonight in the Union Reading Room. Elections for the coming season will be held, and several important business items will be discussed; also the form of club tournament decided. It was also announced that those interested may participate in the "lightning tournament" (in which there is a time limit of ten seconds for each move, so that all the games may be played off with relative speed).

All those attending this meeting are requested by the executive to bring their own chess sets if convenient, since there are only a limited number of sets and boards available in the Union.

SPORTS TIME TABLE

Sport	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THUR.	FRI.	SAT.
BADMINTON		7.00 to 10.00				7.00 to 10.30
BOXING		5.15 to 6.15		5.15 to 6.15		
FENCING	7.00 to 8.30		5.15 to 6.45			3.00 to 4.00
GYMNASTICS	5.15 to 6.45				5.15 to 6.45	
JUDO	5.15 to 6.15		7.30 to 9.00	5.15 to 6.15		
SQUASH	Daily 9.00 to 10.00 p.m.					
SWIMMING (At Y.M.C.A.)		5.30 to 6.45			5.30 to 6.45	
WEIGHT-LIFTING	5.00 to 7.00 daily except Saturday					2.00 to 5.00
WRESTLING			5.15 to 6.15		5.15 to 6.15	

CAMPUS SPORTS REVIEW

FENCING
Sometime about the middle of November the Boys' and Girls' Fencing Club are planning to have a party in the Gymnasium with free food and dancing. The date is not known as yet, but will be decided on later. The boys' manager was watching the girls Thursday night, and according to him the boys will have to be on their toes to keep up with them.

BASKETBALL
Basketball practices are now being held every Monday, Wednesday and Friday in the Gymnasium at 5.15 p.m. Although a considerable number of enthusiasts have been turning out to date, the Athletics Department is anxious to see new faces. The sport is one of the finest, and affords one the opportunity of getting into shape, as well as a great deal of pleasure and enjoyment. McGill has already entered a team in the Senior City League, and another will be entered in the Inter-

mediate section providing of course that enough players can be obtained.

GYMNASTICS
Regular practices will be held on Mondays and Fridays at 5.15 at the east end of the gym. The practices are open to anyone desiring to participate. All of last year's men are urged to turn out and Freshmen and beginners are also welcome. One does not have to be an expert to become a member of the McGill Gymnastic Club. The instruction is on a combined group and individual basis geared to meet the needs of the individual. All that is necessary is a gym suit and a desire to learn something about this interesting sport. An active season is being planned including exhibition displays and a gymnastics competition. If you want good exercises to develop strength, skill, and coordination, be on hand this afternoon. Further information

Cagers Drop Game 16-12

Prospects Good; New Candidates Expected Soon

With the Montreal Basketball League opener scheduled for November 16, McGill hoop artists are busily engaged in preparing for their first game of the 1943-1944 season. The loop this year consists of seven teams of which three are representatives of the Air Force-St. Hubert, No. 1 Wireless School, and the Lachine Manning Depot. Sir George Williams are expected to add an air of college competition, and both Navy and the Oilers are certain to come up with strong contenders. A novel feature that it is felt will attract more fans to the games, is the introduction of triple-headers to be played at the Sir Arthur Currie Gym every Tuesday. In this way, all the teams except one, will see action in the three games.

The practice today was featured by an impromptu game between McGill and an Air Force team chosen from lads stationed about the campus. There was a great deal of enthusiasm shown by both sides and, although the regulation time was not played in full, the game served to give some indication of the prospective merits of the Red and White cagers. The lads sporting the Air Force Blue walked off the floor victors by a score of 16-12, but this may be accounted for in the fact that several of Coach Van Wagner's more outstanding prospects are busily engaged in prepping for Saturday's grid encounter against the Air Force.

Several candidates have shown up particularly well in recent practices. Among the newcomers to McGill, George Davidson, high-scoring ace of last year's Montreal High squad, has proven that he can carry himself well in the faster company that McGill will be playing against this year. Gerry Leonard, regular on last season's M.B.L. quintet, has shown some flashes of mid-season brilliance. Mickey Beland, also a member of the M.B.L. team, Ed Kanob, Mannie Schacter, and Ross Deacon, the last three all of whom were on the Service team for the 1942-43 season, are expected to be among the mainstays on this year's Senior entry. As soon as football practices will have finished, Coach Van Wagner hopes that several more lads will be available for the court game. The most promising of these is brainy Alex Macrae who played on the Service squad last year. It is also hoped that with exams finished in the Faculty of Medicine, Bernie Robinson, flashy American centre, will be able to come out for practices. The bar exams are completed in the CAUC course and some aspirants may be expected from that source.

The team is to be selected in a short while and it is imperative that all those with any basketball skill and a desire to play on some

Lorne Barclay, R.C.A.F., Leads Q.R.F.U. Scoring

Lorne Barclay, currently starring for the Lachine R.C.A.F. grid team in the Q.R.F.U., though idle over the week-end, continues to hold leadership in the scoring race. Edwards and Acheson are not far behind, the former having scored 21 points, and the latter 20 points. McGill's Johnny Dixon has scored 10 points; thus the scoring race continues.

representative team this season appear at the practice to be held tomorrow. Names of all those interested will be taken and the squad will be chosen from those who turn out for this practice session. Plans are being formulated for entering a squad in the intermediate section of the M.B.L. but this depends on the numbers appearing at Wednesday's try-out. Competent observers feel that the McGill squad has a fair chance of coping league honours providing sufficient number of

practices can be held. While Coach Van Wagner is non-committal on the subject of the Red and White's prospects, opinion has it that the league will be generally weaker and this should prove favourable for McGill's hopes.

Engineering Election

There will be an election today of the Student representative of the Faculty of Engineering Student Executive Council. The nominees are: Walter Barret Scott, Sydney Garber, Keith Cummings.

ELECTIONS

Elections in the Faculty of Engineering to elect a representative to the Students Executive Council will be held in the Faculty of Engineering TODAY. 9.00 A.M. to 2.00 P.M.

NOMINATIONS

As the President of the McGill Debating Union Society has resigned, nominations for this position are called for.

Nominations must be in writing and signed by at least 10 members of the Students' Society and in the hands of the secretary-treasurer of the Students' Society TODAY.

Elections will be held at the first meeting of the Society.

Christmas Workers

All Male and Female Students who wish to work at the Post Office during the Christmas rush please report to Mrs. Tessier at the Employment Bureau in the Union.



The next
Union House Informal
FRIDAY, NOV. 5th, 1943
BOB HOPKINS and
HIS ORCHESTRA

TICKETS: \$1.00 tax inc.

Arts and Engineering Bldgs and McGill Union

The Women
Continued from Page Two
graduates to qualify for Civil Service positions as junior engineers.
The Ever Needed Nurse:
Student nurses, now enrolled in schools of nursing participating in the U.S. Cadet Nurse Corps program, may now transfer to the Corps and continue their education with tuition fees, maintenance, uniforms and monthly allowance paid to them. The Government carefully points out that the course corresponds to a regular nurse's training, and the graduate may continue to practise after the war.
What of the Liberal Arts?
With such a marked emphasis on war-training and the tremendous amount of time that is being apparently spent on scientific courses, we wonder to what abyssal depths the liberal arts have fallen. The pursuit of science is perhaps commendable, but even a good thing can be overdone.

Fashion
Continued from Page Two
Campus News in Fashion.
Fur belts are a quaint innovation to give simple classics an interesting effect... peasant draw-string blouses and dirndl skirts are gay for dance dates... black and white checks offer a pleasant diversion in skirts and jackets... velvet trimmings, collars, cuffs, insignias, and what have you are a suave decoration for your coats, suits and date dresses... sashes are still hugging waists on rayon crepe afternoon gowns, and fringes are in the fashion-light here too... peaked robin-hood caps have a bright greenwood mood for daytime on the campus... latest in the short evening dress made are the half-off the shoulder necklines, daring and delightful... with a cool-less winter ahead, it looks as if twin sweater sets may see a renaissance.

Preserving Rayon.
Once again, a few words about the ubiquitous rayon. This week, a few tips on pressing and cleaning the fabric. "To keep the surface texture of the fabric, press on the wrong side, with a moderately hot iron. Use a well-padded ironing board. Press with a smooth even pressure 'with the grain' of the fabric. When ironing cuffs, collars, lapels or any part of a garment which requires pressing on the right side use a pressing cloth over the fabric.
"Properly constructed and finished rayon fabrics have the special property of 'Dimensional Restorability', meaning that if fabrics shrink or stretch after washing (or dry cleaning) you can restore or bring them back within 2 percent of their original dimensions by normal pressing and shaping. To do this, watch the fabric texture. If it's flattened beyond normal, you are stretching it too much in pressing. If it's too crinkled-up, you are not stretching it enough to bring it back to its normal texture. And finally, try out an inconspicuous bit of the material to determine what degree of dampness is most suitable to obtain best results when pressing your rayon fabrics.
And a few last words on the different types of rayon... "Most rayon fabrics should be pressed while slightly damp. Spun rayons usually look best if ironed when almost dry. Crisp acetate rayon fabrics should be pressed while noticeably damp. Matelasse and crinkly types of fabrics should be shaped while damp, pressed while dry, over a towel to retain the crinkle. Rayon and wool blended fabrics should be pressed like woollens. Use a damp cloth—an old muslin sheeting for ordinary weights of materials, light weight canvas or similar material for heavier fabrics.
Dry Cleaning.
"Fabrics labelled as cleanable should NEVER be washed, but always sent to a reputable dry cleaner. Choose a well-known firm with a good reputation. Labels giving fabric content are helpful in dry cleaning. They tell the dry cleaner how best to handle the fabric. Send him the tag with the garment. And finally, it is a good idea, when sending a garment that is spotted to indicate just what made the spot; whenever you know, and whether you have already used a cleaning method on it. Standard cleaning fluids such as Eucalypt and Carbonyl may be used safely to spot clean rayon fabrics at home in removing certain types of stains.
And finally, if you would like the information we have been giving you in a spotty way for the past three columns, all summed up simply and concisely, you can have the same by writing Courtaulds Ltd., Merchandising Dept., University Tower, Montreal.

Political Comment
Continued from Page Two
owners incited their ignorant feudal serfs to riot against the Jews, charging that the Jews were driving them out of their land. In the years just preceding this war Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy conspired with the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem to supply arms to such rioters and the price in Jewish blood steadily increased. Jews went to their daily toll with their shovels over one shoulder and their rifles for self-defence slung over the other.
Added to these difficulties was the British policy of appeasement of the Axis-inclined Arabs, friendship of the Grand Mufti—a Berlin to Bagdad commuter—and continually increasing restrictions on Jewish land purchase and development.
Commission after commission reporting to the British Government recommended further restrictions; suggested partition of the land, limited purchase areas, curtailed Jewish immigration to meagre quotas—but still the Jews prevailed in their toil and in their determination and clung to Balfour's promise.
Today Palestine is unquestion-

The Daily Interviews Thomas Mann
Continued from Page Two
Mr. Mann gave his only firm "no" in answer to a question on his "pet-superstition."
"I don't think we have any," said Mrs. Mann.
"No, I am rather a rational being," continued Mann. "I do not believe in ghosts."
With this answer the newspaperwoman apparently discovered that her curiosity has been fully satisfied. When she had left, the interview was continued in German.

First Dr. Mann told me about his latest works. I was glad to hear that the fourth volume of "Joseph and His Brethren" had been completed, that a German edition is being prepared in Sweden, and that a long short-story on "Moses" will soon appear in an anthology of contemporary writers.
Soon Dr. Mann's tireless preoccupation with the habits and problems of the literary craftsman led him to describe the regular and disciplined manner in which he works. "I am also quite independent of my surroundings," he said. "I often write on the beach with everyone around me, and even on the train. When I am on my lecture-tours I always carry my manuscripts along."

At present Dr. Mann is working on a new novel. The hero is a musician.
"You know, that is quite difficult," he said with real concern. "Music, in a way has always played an important part in my writing." (I recollected Hanno Buddenbrook, the spiritualistic seance in the "Magic Mountain," the essay on Wagner...) "But I never yet dared to treat music as the central problem." He was really eager now. An alert sensitivity and excitement transfigured the stiffness and rigidity of his bearing.
"You know, most of the actually possible developments in modern music are already represented by living musicians... There is Hindemith, Stravinsky," (he mentioned others, and I recalled how thoroughly Mann always studies his subject-matter, be it the mythological background of his Biblical novels, or the historical and literary setting of the Goethe-period in "Lotte in Weimar.") Indeed, one of his unique qualities is the way in which he unites boldness of conception and masterful construction, with a sensitiveness for accurate and realistic detail.

"One has to invent a modern musician," he continued, "invent his works, so to speak—in such a manner, that they could actually exist..." He shook his head. "I made quite a start—about the first hundred pages," he said. "But of course the lecturing-trips do make a break..." "It won't be very compendious work," he added. "Just about 250 to 300." (Now the professional writer, the craftsman, was talking.) "But I hope," he said in the tone of an objective appraisal, "that it will be quite a lively and interesting book."

He made these remarks without any "affectation." Although there is no doubt that Mann likes to discuss his writing, he somehow views his own work and his own career as a writer, objectively and with perspective. He has always been interested in the phenomenon of the artist, and looks upon himself as a case in point.
He then told me about his present life in California. How much he enjoyed the climate, "although it is too perfect and too seducing" and "it definitely has its dangers." (The reader of Mann will recall "Death in Venice" with its suggestion of the perilous lure of the south.) "Yes it is good to go north once in a while," he continued, "and to see the continent even if it means some delay in one's work."

Discussing the future of German culture and art, Thomas Mann said, that, although he thought Germany was spiritually dead and a desert at the moment, there was no reason to assume that it would remain in such a state after the breakdown of Nazism.
"After all, there is a great tradition—even a democratic tradition—and altogether the question of Fascism and the question of cultural revival is not only a German affair, but a problem of all mankind. There are Fascist elements in every country, even though their catchwords may differ." "In my very first speech on this continent," he insisted, "I said that Fascism would

come to America in the name of (free-dom) It would hide behind the slogan of 'free enterprise'... And that is why I consider the Moscow conference the most important event at the moment. Although only strategic and political in appearance, this conference has a vast cultural significance as well..."

"Everything," he said, "depends on the understanding between Russia and the other United Nations, on a reconciliation between socialism and democracy, between collectivism and individualism. What I am afraid of is, that after the war, the collectivistic elements might stand in opposition to reactionary democracies."

By "reactionary democracy," he meant nothing other than a capitalistic democracy of unrestricted "free enterprise"... because: "the concept of freedom has to be limited" (i.e. it cannot mean freedom of a comparative few to be either economic tyrants or parasites).

Mrs. Mann agreed emphatically. No, in the present social structure, economic "freedom" in the old, unlimited sense, was no longer possible.

"Extreme individualism is anarchy," he continued. "On the other hand, I personally, would not like to live in a country where every activity is regulated and supervised by the state."

Russia in its present form does not represent Mann's ideal. "But," he added, the success of the Russian revolution has been proved in this war, proved beyond all doubt, by the way the Russian people are fighting for their country, and I take it for granted that democratic tendencies are active in Stalin and in Soviet Russia, just as I hope that necessary collectivistic tendencies will be incorporated into the democracies. No, I am not a pessimist—of course I cannot express more than hopes. Stupidity in the peace-negotiations might again make a mess of everything.

"But," he concluded, "there is no doubt that after this war, mankind will have another chance to advance a step towards its maturity... and the goal is a social, a socialistic democracy ('eine soziale, eine sozialistische Demokratie')."

I would have liked to stay on, but Mrs. Mann was getting ready for a walk on the mountain, and as she put her hat on, I realized that my prolonged stay would have to come to an end. "No doubt," I reflected, "Mrs. Mann is the authority so far as practical decisions go."

When I left, I no longer felt like identifying Mann with a bank-clerk or even with a schoolmaster.

Later in the day a student informed me that Mann was "just a writer" and merely expressed some opinions on cultural and political matters of world-interest because he was "expected to do so." For the benefit of those who hold the same opinion, I would like to add that if Mann had been a "clever salesman," he would not have been a champion of progressive democracy since democracy all over Germany, in many the early 1920's. However, he did preach cases, to a most unsympathetic audience. He could easily have made his peace with the Nazis, who were eager to keep him. However, he did not say what he was expected to say, and the Nazis robbed him of his personal belongings and expatriated him.

As Thomas Mann's intellectual capacities can hardly be questioned, and as he has devoted some decades to an intensive study of the great educational, humanitarian and social question of our age, I do not see why his opinion on contemporary problems should be dismissed with the label "just a writer." The several volumes of essays and speeches which Mann has published certainly do not belong to the imaginary ivory-tower of pure art! A novel like the "Magic Mountain" deals with the very battle of democratic ideas where modern progressive tendencies versus the reactionary elements and "medieval" ideologies...

To assign the artist and the thinker to some "sublime heights," far above and beyond the realities of life. That is the pretence under which the complacent, self-satisfied philistine does away with art, with ideals, with everything which might awaken him. But those, who are capable of a genuine and vital experience, will find that there is reality and a challenge even in the "purest" art of Thomas Mann. For the music of Mann (as Rolland says of Beethoven's) "is the music of a brave, wise and humane soul."

(which at about the same time began to take root in backward but developing Russia.) England on the other hand preferred to stifle the voice of reality under Victorian neo-romanticism, substituting for the periodic European revolutions a series of compromises in the shape of Reform Bills and Factory Acts. The erratic and still abnormal progress of German national, economic, and cultural life found its principal expression in the music of Wagner, the father of Impressionism—the movement which is dominant to the present day (as will be shown in succeeding articles). However, I for one am not prepared to answer with any degree of certainty the question—"of which social or economic stage and condition is Impressionism the expression"—or, for that matter, any one of the other contemporary cultural philosophies.
Thus I have attempted to demonstrate by means of examples the interdependence of economy, society, and culture. I must repeat that I believe that one cannot have a really broad understanding of the latter without the former, that economic history is one of the few lighthouses by which one can steer in the ocean of philosophical and aesthetic uncertainty, and that much more emphasis should be laid upon that fact than is at present the custom in university courses.

NEXT: "For Whom the Bell Tolls."

What a World!

Continued from Page One

the best part of town—for short measure? In the place I have in mind the glasses were just a little more than half filled, the froth—in some cases—not even reaching the top of glass. Incidentally, these glasses are much smaller at bottom. When the contents settled the liquid was anywhere from three-quarters to one inch from top of glass.
Patrons used to order by the glass, now the practice is to call for two or more at a time to get a reasonable drink.

At another place I visited, using same type of glasses, the proprietors here were more generous, filling their containers to within a quarter to half inch from the top, which, under present conditions of shortened business hours, is pardonable. J. D.

Picture Post, August, 1942
My beer is always flat these days. Is this the war or a new profit-making racket?
Ronald Davis, Whiteladies Road, Bristol.

Any complaints from the Plumbers? C. F. Ilkas.

Tony Frisch Discusses the Viennese

Continued from Page One

the world, including of course the immortal Strauss family.
Vienna, he said, was inevitable from its position, where the Alps join the plains of Hungary; invaded from the east and from the west by the Huns, besieged by the Turks, and yet still remaining unchanged. Always an epicure, he said that the two greatest gifts of

Vienna to the pleasure of the world were frankfurters, named after a Viennese butcher, and croissant, the moon-shaped rolls developed during the siege of the city by the Turks. In Vienna, too, sugar from the west was first added to coffee from the East. Austria's worst gift to humanity, he said, was Adolph Hitler!

As Vienna has always survived wars and occupations, so he believes will Vienna survive this one, and emerge, its old culture still intact, as the centre of a confederacy of nations, essential to the peace and stability of south-eastern Europe.

He rounded off his talk with an Austrian joke, illustrating the nature of the people, and their aversion to the military. "If you tell an infantryman a joke, he will laugh three times, when he hears it, when it is explained to him, and when he understands it. The cavalryman laughs twice, when he hears it and when it is explained to him; the engineer only once, when he first hears it, and the medical corps man not at all, for he is a Jew and has heard it already."

Finally, after the talk, a by-election was held for the post of publicity manager, which was vacated by Jim Atkinson owing to the pressure of work and other campus activities. He was succeeded by Peter Hall, who was elected by acclamation.

Prof. Finer Speaks on Control of Bureaucracy

Continued from Page One

of the employers is to judge their reaction to power. There must be serious probation to the bureaucrats and if they are found lacking they should be quickly dismissed. The age for admission should be lowered for younger people are more easily taught. There should be continual refresher courses to keep the members alert and attempts should be made to raise the prestige of the service.
The second method of improvement lies in Parliament. There must be correction of the servants but more important still there must be direction. Since the work of the bureaucrat is confined by laws the chief help the ministers can offer is the legislation of just and useful laws in that connection. At present Professor Finer stated the power is so placed to cause "Apoplexy at the centre and anemla at the outside. By decentralizing, the government can cause a just and equitable division of power."

The third method of improvement is the people themselves. By a sense of obligations and well meaning and well directed criticism they can perform unaccountable good.
In summing up Professor Finer said that aside from necessary reforms our own errors must be remedied. The evening ended with a question period. It was announced last night that next Friday night at 8:15 Mr. Coldwell will speak on "The Post-War Reconstruction" as it will be carried out by the CCF.

Future Market Is Predicted
Continued from Page One

ing, to bring not four but 40 free-

doms to the common man... Let us hope," he added, "for a world in which the great nations will cooperate to create bigger markets than man has ever known, rather than quarrel among themselves over ever-contracting markets."

Competition in post-war world markets would be keen, Mr. Chalmers warned. "We must be prepared to compete in quality, cost and salesmanship. We must produce efficiently and on a competitive basis of cost."

The speaker advised Canadians "to put the emphasis in our export offerings upon those products for whose manufacture or growth we enjoy unique advantages; products wherein our climate, our cheap power, our basic raw materials, even Canadian 'know-how' give us a head start over our competitors."

Since the maintenance of the national income and, therefore, the possibilities in the Canadian market were so largely dependent upon the size and character of the export markets, Mr. Chalmers pointed out that the development of these export markets might well be considered the first job of both government and business after the production of the materials for victors.

Appraising the impact of the war upon the Canadian market, Mr. Chalmers made clear that the war "has further industrialized and urbanized Canada." As another result of the war Canada had greatly expanded her productive resources and skills, the speaker added.

In the long run, immigration did not offer the country "an easy panacea" for unemployment, but it might be "very important," especially if it represented the migration of industry itself from Britain or other countries, in Mr. Chalmers' opinion.

In the post-war world, the "most important factor in Canadian prosperity" would be Canada's ability to export surplus production, the speaker said, pointing out that this surplus production would be industrial, mineral and agricultural. "If we can find foreign markets," he said, "the purchasing power of the Canadian people will be high. They will in turn be large buyers of the goods of other nations. Our expanded industrial and agricultural resources will be used effectively."

Mr. Chalmers envisaged the Canadian market of post-war days as "a rich and fertile one to cultivate." The level of per capita buying power was high and promised to be higher, he said. "Canada has become a land of skilled workmen and proprietor farmers, multiplying the value of their labors by the application of power and machinery and utilizing the most modern technique."

Canadians could look forward to seeing the standard of living much higher in the years to come if certain conditions were present, the speaker said. These conditions included "a policy of freedom of opportunity for all; honest and vigorous competition in enterprise; the encouragement of initiative and self-reliance in the individual; and the assurance of a fair return for a risk taken or a job well done." These conditions were in the control of the people themselves, Mr. Chalmers pointed out, declaring, "if we remain a hardy, self-reliant and resourceful people, we have no reason to stand shivering on the brink

of peace."
U.S. Collaboration Praised
Earlier in his speech, Mr. Chalmers commented on the relations between Canada and the United States, which had, during the war, been "pretty healthy," he said.
The past few years of close collaboration, moreover, had "proven that Canada cannot get along without the United States," Mr. Chalmers said, adding, "They have shown, too, that in some directions, Canada is of vital importance to the United States."

"I hope that we have both learned the lesson of our interdependence," the speaker said, "we have not always recognized it in the past. Closely linked as we have been, in geography and spirit we have often been widely separated in economic action... Canada never started out to be a protectionist country. We would not have been one if it had not been so often rebuffed in tariff matters... A spokesman for our government has given the promise that Canada will never put on high tariffs against the United States unless the United States forces us to adopt such a policy for our very survival as a nation. I feel the majority of Canadians would like to second that promise." Chairman of last night's meeting was B. C. Gardner, general manager of the Bank of Montreal.

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